

## FIERCE BATTLE

Spaniards Make An Attack on Americans at Malate, Philippine Islands.

Gen. Merritt's Troops Win A Grand Victory  
—The Enemy's Loss 200 Killed and 300 Wounded—American Loss in Killed and Wounded.

MANILA BAY, Aug. 4, via Hong Kong, Aug. 10.—On the night of July 31 at 11 o'clock the Spaniards made a concerted sortie from Manila upon the outposts and trenches of Camp Dewey, near Malate, Gen. Greene commanding. The attack was directed at the American right flank, held by the 10th Pennsylvania troops. Ten men were killed in the trenches and on the picket lines and 44 wounded.

The British admiral reports the Spanish loss to be 350 killed and 900 wounded.

Greene's force numbers 4,000 men. His line has been advancing and intrenching.

The arrival of the third expedition filled the Spaniards with rage and they determined to give battle before Camp Dewey could be reinforced.

The trenches extended from the beach 300 yards to the left flank of the insurgents. Sunday was insurgent feast day, and their left flank withdrew, leaving the American right flank exposed.

Companies A and F, 10th Pennsylvania, and the Utah battery were ordered to reinforce the right flank. In the midst of a raging typhoon, with a tremendous downpour of rain, the enemy's force, 3,000 men, attempted to surprise the American camp. Our pickets were driven in and the trenches assaulted.

The brave Pennsylvania men never flinched, but stood their ground under a withering fire. The alarm spread, and the 1st California regiment, with two companies of the 3d artillery, who fight with rifles, were sent up to reinforce the Pennsylvanians.

The enemy was on top of the trenches when these reinforcements arrived, and never was the discipline of the regulars better demonstrated than by the work of the 3d artillery, under Capt. O'Hara. Nothing could be seen but the flashes of the Mauser rifles.

The men ran right up, attacking the Spaniards, and mowed them down with regular volleys. The Utah battery, under Capt. Young, covered itself with glory. The men pulled their guns through mud axle deep. Two guns were sent around in flank and poured in a destructive enfilade fire.

The enemy was repulsed and retreated in disorder. Our infantry had exhausted their ammunition and did not follow the enemy.

During flashes of lightning the dead and wounded could be seen lying in blood-red water, but neither the elements of heaven nor the destructive power of man could wring a cry of protest from the wounded.

The American dead were buried next day in the convent of Marican.

On the night of August 1 fighting was renewed, but the enemy had been taught a lesson, and made an attack at long range with heavy artillery. The Utah battery replied, and the artillery duel lasted an hour.

One man was killed. He was Fred Springstead, of the 1st Colorado, and two men wounded.

On the night of August 2 the artillery duel was renewed.

Two men were badly wounded and are this morning reported dead. This brings the total dead to 13, with ten in the hospital mortally hurt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The following is Gen. Merritt's dispatch, as given out at the war department:

Hong-Kong, Adjutant General, Washington: MacArthur's troops arrived July 31. No epidemic sickness. Five deaths. Lieut. Kerr, engineer, died of spinal meningitis. Landing at camp delayed on account of high surf. To gain approach to city Greene's outposts were advanced to continue lines from the camino real (public road), Cavite, on Sunday night. Spanish attacked sharply. Artillery outposts behaved well; held position. Unnecessary to call out brigade. Spanish loss rumored heavy.

Killed: Tenth Pennsylvania—John Brady, Walter E. Brown.

Regular Infantry—William E. Brinton, Jacob Hull, Jesse Noss, William Stillwagon.

First California—Maurice Just.

Third Artillery—Eli Dawson.

First Colorado—Fred Springstead.

Seriously wounded: Tenth Pennsylvania—Sergeant Alva Walter, Private Lee Victor Holmes, C. S. Carter, Arthur Johnson.

First California—Capt. Richter, Private J. A. Edwards.

Third Artillery—Privates Charles Winfield, J. A. McIlreath.

Thirty-eight slightly wounded.

MERRITT.

Monument to Memory of Francis Scott Key.

FREDERICK, Md., Aug. 10.—A beautiful monument erected to the memory of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," was unveiled with imposing ceremonies in Mount Olivet cemetery Tuesday. Thousands of visitors from every section of Maryland, as well as the District of Columbia and near-by points in Pennsylvania, thronged the streets of this little city all day and the programme was rendered amid the greatest enthusiasm.

## WHAT FORTY AMERICANS DID

In Porto Rico They Drove Back Eight Hundred Spaniards With Heavy Loss—Two Hours' Fight.

CAPE SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 11.—There was a two hour's fight before daybreak Tuesday. Eight hundred Spaniards attempted to retake the lighthouse, which was guarded by 40 of our sailors, commanded by Lieut. Atwater, Assistant Engineer Jenkins, Ensign Bronson and Gunner Campbell. The Spaniards were driven back by shells from the Amphitrite, Cincinnati and Leyden. Refugees report that 100 Spaniards were killed.

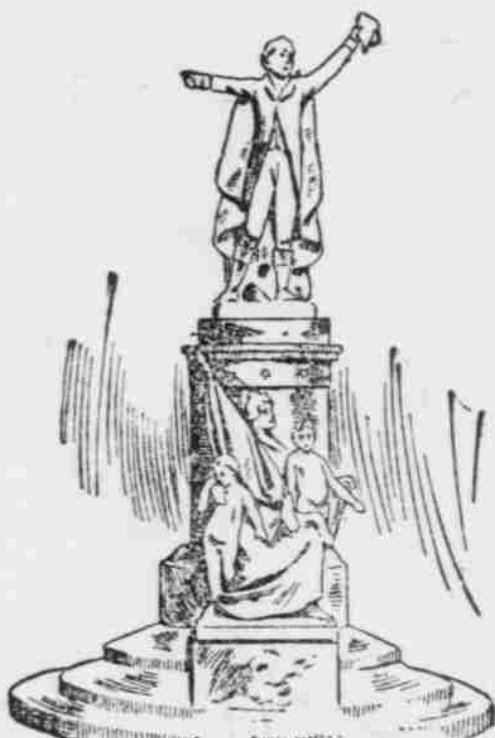
William H. Boardman, of the Amphitrite, of Lawrence, Mass., a second classman in the naval academy, was seriously wounded. He was in the lighthouse.

The Spanish advance began from Rio Grande, whither the Spanish had retreated after the first landing of troops at Cape San Juan last week. They marched through Luquillo and pulled down the American flag at Fajardo and replaced the Spanish flag.

The ships landed 250 men during the fight and re-enforced the lighthouse. A machine gun, rifles and ammunition were left by the retreating Spaniards. Our flag is still on the lighthouse, but the force has been withdrawn.

The Amphitrite's guns cover the lighthouse, ready to annihilate it if our flag is hauled down. It is one of the most important lights on the island.

The Cincinnati has gone to the San Juan blockade.



THE KEY MONUMENT.  
Which was unveiled at Frederick City, Md.

Sent an Apology and a Check.

BRAZIL, Ind., Aug. 11.—Thirty years ago Ed Green and Berry James lived on adjoining farms in this county. One day a calf belonging to James got into Green's cornfield and Green threw it over the fence, breaking its neck. This incensed James and he gave Green a good thrashing and the latter prosecuted his assailant and forced him to pay a fine. Immediately after the occurrence Green moved to Seattle, Wash., and just before his death a few days ago he called in a lawyer, instructed him to write James an apology and inclosed a check for \$30, which covered the fine and interest which James paid for thrashing him thirty years ago.

The Onondaga Leaves Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 11.—The revenue cutter Onondaga left the Globe shipyard Wednesday for Ogdensburg, N. Y. The Onondaga was launched December 23, 1897. She is 205 feet long, 32 feet beam and 900 tons displacement. She is a sister ship to the Algonquin and Gresham. It is believed that after she receives her armament at the Boston navy yard she will be ordered into Cuban waters.

A Fight in Court.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 11.—Martin Holloran, a witness in a divorce suit in the criminal court Wednesday, took exception to a question asked by Attorney James Mershon and made a dash at him to thrash him. The lawyer proved too good, and, after knocking Holloran down, wiped up the courtroom with him. Judge Barker then fined Holloran \$30, with 24 hours in jail, saying he was to blame.

Two Killed by a Train.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 11.—While standing on the Michigan Central track watching a train on an adjoining track Wednesday night, David L. Greenman, aged 23, and Donnie Finnegan, aged 14, were both struck by a train and killed. Greenman was killed instantly, but the boy lived about three hours. Greenman was an employee of the road.

Dropped Dead on a Troop Ship.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 11.—John H. Lane, storekeeper of the United States transport Minnewaske, dropped dead on his boat here Wednesday. The troop ship was waiting to carry the 3d regiment of immunes to Santiago. Lane was 55 years of age and the father of Capt. Lane, of the 9th police precinct, New York.

Secretary Day's Brother.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 11.—A commission has been issued by Adj. Gen. Kingsley to Ralph Day, a brother of Secretary of State Day, as quartermaster of the 1st O. V. C. He succeeds T. S. Grasselli, who is made brigade quartermaster.

The San Francisco Labor Council has adopted resolutions opposing the annexation of the Philippines on the ground that the conditions existing there would be a menace to our government and would especially injure the working people.

## WERE LYNCHED.

Five Bodies, Two Men and Three Women, Swings From the Limbs of Trees.

The Wife of Orr Was Implicated in the Cruel Murder, and Was Arrested and Placed in Jail, Where She Committed Suicide.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 10.—Five Negroes are hanging from the limbs of trees near the railroad track and the widow of John T. Orr is dead in her cell. This is the tragic denouement of the assassination of John T. Orr, a wealthy merchant at Clarendon a few nights ago. The wife died from a dose of poison self-administered while the Negroes, her associates in crime, were strung up by a mob of citizens.

The report of the lynching was received here at an early hour Tuesday morning, after telegraphic communication had been suspended for the night, and the only authentic details of the affair came from a railroad telegraph operator at Clarendon who saw the lynching. Four bodies, two women and two men, are hanging from the limb of a tree not far from his office, and a few paces away dangles the body of another Negro woman, the former cook in the Orr household. Miss Morris, the Jewess implicated in the assassination, was not hanged, she having disappeared Monday night.

The lynched are: Manse Castle, Dennis Lynch, Willa Weaver, Susie Jacobs, Will Saunders.

Last Saturday night John T. Orr was assassinated while making a glass of lemonade. He had just returned from choir practice where his wife was organist. The crime was shrouded in mystery until Miss Morris told somebody that she knew who fired the shot. A coroner's inquest resulted in the arrest of five Negroes and Mrs. Orr, and a warrant for Miss Morris. It was charged that the wife had hired the Negroes to do the murder. Orr's life was insured for \$5,000 and it developed at the inquest that Orr and his wife lived unhappily. Mr. Orr was formerly a theatrical man. In 1890 the couple eloped to a summer resort in Wisconsin and were married. Later the settled in Clarendon, where Orr prospered in business and was considered wealthy at the time of his death.

## SKAGWAY SWEEP BY FIRE.

Fifteen or Twenty Houses Were in Flames as the Steamer Farrallon Cast Off Her Ropes in That Port.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—A special to the Chronicle from Vancouver says:

The steamer Farrallon arrived in Vancouver Tuesday. On Thursday night she left Skagway and at that time Capt. Rogers says Skagway was threatened with destruction by fire. Fifteen or twenty houses were in flames as the steamer cast off her ropes, and the last report he received was that an inadequate fire brigade was attempting to keep the flames from the dynamite sheds, where the railway company had their powder stored. This seemed to be impossible, as the fire was rapidly spreading. The people were panic-stricken and the forests surrounding the town were all ablaze.

It was an awe-inspiring sight and looked from the water as if nothing could save the town from destruction.

The house caught fire from the bush fires surrounding Skagway and as a high wind prevailed it drove the flames to the center of the town. Passengers on board expressed the opinion that Skagway had been swept out of existence by the fire, but the purser stated that he believed the fire could be gotten under control, as it started near the water front, and the demolishing of several houses between there and the center of town prevent the flames from spreading.

## REINFORCEMENTS STOPPED.

Gen. Miles Cables the War Department That the Force at His Command is Ample for All Needs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The secretary of war has stopped the dispatch of further reinforcements to Porto Rico. Gen. Miles reported by cable Tuesday morning that the force at his command was ample for the purpose of completing the conquest of the island. This leaves all of Gen. Wade's provisional corps of 18 regiments still in the United States. It is believed that all of Gen. Wilson's division, except the 3d Kentucky and 5th Illinois, have already sailed, and they will be allowed to proceed. The two regiments above named are at Newport News and will be detained there until the department has arranged for their further detail.

Three Years in the Penitentiary.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 10.—C. E. Roberts, the prominent Memphis lawyer, recently indicted for the forgery of the name of W. H. Bates, St. Louis, on a Memphis hotel register, was Tuesday found guilty and his punishment fixed at three years in the penitentiary. Motion for a new trial was entered.

Banker Haughey Released From Prison.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 10.—Banker Haughey, convicted of wrecking a national bank, was released from prison Tuesday morning.

## PEACE PROTOCOL SIGNED.

Secretary Day and M. Cambon, French Ambassador, Attach Their Names to the Document.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The preliminary negotiations looking toward the confirmation of peace advanced a long step Wednesday when the secretary of state and the French ambassador agreed upon the terms upon which future negotiations for a treaty are to be conducted and reduced these to the form of a protocol. This protocol, it is true, is yet to be signed and it is to be submitted to the Spanish government before the formal signatures are affixed, but the administration's view as to the progress made Wednesday was set out in Secretary Day's sentence: "It is expected that this protocol will be executed." There is always the possibility in dealing with the Spanish government that it may recede at the last moment from an implied agreement, but it is scarcely probable that it would be willing to involve the French ambassador in the difficulties that would follow what to the world would seem to be a repudiation of his benevolent efforts in behalf of Spain.

There must be a delay—possibly from 24 to 48 hours—before the next step can be taken and the protocol made binding upon both the United States and Spain by the attachment of the signatures of the plenipotentiaries, Secretary Day for the United States and M. Cambon for Spain. The delay will be largely attributable to physical causes. The protocol is long; it must be translated and turned back and forth into code and simple language no less than five times before it reaches Madrid through the French foreign office. This work was not begun until late Wednesday afternoon after it had consumed the best energies of Assistant Secretary Ade, of the state department, and M. Thinbeaut, secretary of the French embassy, in the preparation in formal shape of two copies of the protocol, one in English and one in French. These were prepared carefully, the idiomatic variance in the two languages necessitating the greatest caution in order that the identical character of the two copies should be preserved. The length of the protocol imposed a great amount of labor upon the cipher clerks, or whoever is charged with the work of rendering the original into cipher, so that altogether it is apparent that the consumption of time involved in purely technical functions will be considerable as to make the rendition of a very early answer improbable.

As to the character of the protocol it can be stated on authority that the terms are in all practical points those set out in the abstract of the president's conditions published from the white house a week ago. From this fact it is deduced that the extra conditions or qualifications sought to be imposed by the Spanish government were abandoned at least in large part by the French ambassador. This deduction is supported by the circumstance that in the early morning, and before the conference between Secretary Day and M. Cambon, which resulted in the agreement, there was a prevalent impression, based upon the utterances of public men who had talked with the president, that the Spanish answer was unsatisfactory and that the negotiations looked as if they might terminate suddenly. As this situation changed so suddenly after the conference, it may be fairly assumed that the ambassador abandoned the conditions which the president was reputed to have regarded as unsatisfactory. It is believed that the protocol carries within itself provision for the cessation of hostilities. On this point the naval contingent is urgent that our government adopt the Napoleonic policy of refusing to enter into an armistice without requiring some substantial pledge to secure the consummation of peace. What they particularly desire is that our government shall demand as a condition of the cessation of hostilities the surrender to the United States military forces of Morro castle, at the entrance of Havana harbor, and some such points of vantage at the other important ports in the territory soon to fall under our control.

The peace negotiations are now believed to be advanced to a point where the president has felt warranted in turning his attention to the selection of the commissioners to be charged by the United States with the drafting of a treaty of peace.

The Sixth May Be Returned to Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—A telegram from the secretary of war to Executive Director Melish, of the citizens' G. A. R. committee, though giving no definite assurance, conveys encouragement to the members of the committee in their effort to secure the return of the 6th infantry to Cincinnati before the time for the G. A. R. encampment.

Hon. Edward J. Phelps Ill.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 11.—Hon. Edward J. Phelps, the former minister to England and professor of law at Yale university, is seriously ill at North Bennington. The trouble is in the region of the heart and physicians are in constant attendance.

Sailed for Porto Rico.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 11.—The Alamo sailed at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning for Porto Rico with half of 1st Kentucky and Gen. Grant and staff aboard.

## The Oldest Volunteer.

A New York State doctor, aged 108, volunteered his services to the President recently, and expressed a desire to enter the army as a surgeon. Even at his advanced years he can read without glasses, and walk 10 to 15 miles a day. The oldest standard medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has no equal for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, fevers and bad blood. It strengthens, purifies and vitalizes. One bottle does much good.

## Fishing for the Cash.

Landlady—If you give me a check, Mr. Lagger, it will require a stamp and all that bother. Can't you arrange another method? Mr. Lagger (inspired)—Let me see. Oh, yes; I'll give you a four months' note.—N. Y. Journal.

## Wheat 40 Cents a Bushel.

How to grow wheat with big profit at 40 cents and samples of Salzer's Red Cross (80 Bushels per acre) Winter Wheat, Rye, Oats, Clovers, etc., with Farm Seed Catalogue for 4 cents postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

When people find fault with everything they hear, they ought not to complain if they do not hear everything.—Ram's Horn.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

Cut the amount of money you expect to get square in two.—Atchison Globe.

## Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

Air-castles are for very light housekeeping.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

## When Hot

Don't sweat and fret, but keep cool and take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is good advice, as you will find if you follow it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a first-class summer medicine, because it is so good for the stomach, so cooling to the blood, so helpful to the whole body. Make no mistake, but get only

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

Remember the name

when you buy

again

Battle-Ax

PLUG

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears The Signature Of

Use For

Over Thirty Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## THREE HAPPY WOMEN.

A Trio of Fervent Letters to the Sympathetic Friend of Her Sex.

## HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Each Letter Tells in a Different Way of Agonies Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Before using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health was gradually being undermined. I suffered untold agony from painful menstruation, backache, pain on top of my head and ovarian trouble. I concluded to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and found that it was all any woman needs who suffers with painful monthly periods. It entirely cured me.

MRS. GEORGIE WASS,  
923 Bank St., Cincinnati, O.

For years I had suffered with painful menstruation every month. At the beginning of menstruation it was impossible for me to stand up for more than five minutes, I felt so miserable. One day a little book of Mrs. Pinkham's was thrown into my house and down and read it. I then got some of Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Pills. I can heartily say that to-day new woman; my monthly suffering the past. I shall always praise Compound for what it has done

MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON,  
363 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

Is at right

Lydia E.

and Liver

I feel like a

is a thing of

the Vegetable

for me.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful menstruation and backache. The pain in my back was dreadful, and the agony I suffered during menstruation nearly drove me wild. Now this is all over, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and advice.—MRS. CARRIE V. WILLIAMS, South Mills, N. C.

The great volume of testimony proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a safe, sure and almost infallible remedy in cases of irregularity, suppressed, excessive or painful monthly periods.

## SUMMER RESORTS

ON LONG ISLAND

By the Ocean on the south shore, or the wooded Sound on the north shore. Send 5c. in stamps for "LONG ISLAND," an illustrated descriptive book. 4 cents for "SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, and 6c. for "UNIQUE LONG ISLAND," an illustrated book, to E. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

## OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ucerine Salve is the only safe cure for the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, White Swelling, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Boils, Carbuncles, Piles, Salt Rheum, Burns, Cuts and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, 25c. per jar. 50c. per box. J. P. ALLEN MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.